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CENTRAL.

No. 15,717

號五十九百九千一第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1913.

中華民國二年九月十五日

PRICE, 85.00 Per Month

## VITAFER.

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods.

VITAFER is the essence of finest British milk, sterilized—concentrated and granulated—combined with the Glycero-phosphates of Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium.

Vitafér is rich in body-building and nerve-restoring elements, the milk constituents form flesh and muscle, whilst the Glycero-phosphates revitalize the nerves and brain. This latter effect is due to Organic Phosphorus being present in the food in the particular form in which it occurs in the human body.

Vitafér is a genuine restorative, and not a mere transitory stimulant.

Sole Agents—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

### SPEECH RESTORED AT CRICKET.

Dumb Boy's Shout.

After being dumb for ten years, a Leeds youth found the power of speech restored to him during the excitement of a cricket match. Not less remarkable than the occurrence itself was the boy's conduct in concealing the restoration of the gift of speech from all around him until he had written a letter to his mother telling her the joyful news.

The youth, Frederick Dennison, nineteen, the son of a miner, went with some inmates of the Invalid Children's Society of Leeds to join a Boy Scouts' camp at Harwood, near that city. A cricket match was arranged, and Dennison, while batting, in his excitement to "steal" a run, found himself trying to shout, and even thought he heard his own voice.

Much puzzled, he stole away to some woods when the match was over, and there in solitude he found that his voice had really been restored to him.

"Then," says Dennison, "I went back to camp, and without letting anyone else know what had happened I wrote to my mother. I could hardly sleep at night for thinking that I could speak again."

Dennison became dumb after a bad attack of influenza ten years ago.

### MR. C.T. WANG'S PATRIOTISM.

Retires From Speakership Contest.

In connexion with the election of the Speaker of the Senate to replace Mr. Chang Chi, a most commendable action has been taken by Mr. Wang Cheng-ting, who was nominated as candidate of the Kuomintang. Mr. Wang has withdrawn from the contest, this action being dictated by a desire to prevent a repetition of scenes which were enacted during the first attempt at the election of the Speaker. On August 25, the election was attempted, but no result came out of it. Seeing that such a result is likely to come again, Mr. Wang has, for the sake of progress, insisted upon retiring. This is naturally against the wishes of the members of his Party, but he is determined to prevent as much as possible the obstructionist tactics which characterized previous events in the short history of the Chinese Parliament. Mr. Wang's retirement is likely to leave the way open for the election of the Kuomintang candidate.

All right-thinking people will appreciate the spirit which actuates Mr. Wang in withdrawing from the contest for the Speakership of the Senate.

"P.D.N."

### THE DELAY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

A few months ago it was believed that ships would be passing through the Panama Canal before the end of this year, but from a high authority I now learn that it is not likely that the water-way will be available until near the time fixed for the official opening, namely, January 1, 1915. It seems that the land-slides in the Colón cut are still a cause of great anxiety to the engineers, while it has also been necessary to extend in several cases the contract time for the delivery of machinery. Meanwhile the plans of several of the shipowners whose interests are concerned have been checked as a result of the uncertain situation, and indeed some have failed to materialize. There is now a strong general feeling that great caution is necessary, as the circumstances do not particularly favour enterprise. In fact it is freely stated, though I am unable to obtain confirmation of the report, that serious difficulties have arisen in connection with the agreement between the Hamburg-American line and Mr. Bernard N. Baker, a Baltimore shipowner, for a regular passenger and cargo service on the New York-San Francisco route by way of Panama. The Japanese shipping companies, too, are hesitating in their schemes, so that any definite forecast of development is at the moment impossible.

—Manchester Guardian.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### A DAIRY IN A CUPBOARD

to be complete should comprise

A FEW TINS OF EACH OF

#### ITEM I.—MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

For all Culinary and General Purposes.

#### ITEM II.—MILKMAID EVAPORATED CREAM

For Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Ices and Stewed Fruits.

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For Drinking Purposes.

For all purposes for which FRESH MILK is used.

WHY NOT HAVE

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and be independent of the Milkman

All Milkmaid Products are guaranteed to contain ALL the Cream.

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### THE STATION HOTEL

NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS  
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.  
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS  
BILLIARD ROOM.  
Private Dining Room.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to  
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Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1913. 296

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASSENGER ENTRANCE.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

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UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour.  
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric Fans.  
Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-room throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.  
Cable Address: "Kingsclere."  
A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1906. 190

### WYNDHAM HOTEL, 29 WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET.

LOCATION good for Hillside Society. Terms and Groups Large, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, Every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.

Families, Residents and Tourists made thoroughly comfortable.  
Terms Moderate.  
Bus on Flower Street.  
Under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress

M. S. HOY.

### BRASSIDE PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING on its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, Every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.  
Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
Brasside, 20, Midland Road,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1908. 18

## HONGKONG CLUB.

### NOTICE

THE Twenty-Fourth Half Yearly Drawing of 66 Debentures (1896 issue) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on TUESDAY, the 30th September 1913, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, the 19th September 1913. Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,  
JAMES GRAIN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1913. 1087

### CHEN KWONG & CO., LD

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

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LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.  
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Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.  
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SUP FAT POO STREET.  
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Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

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An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure.  
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT.  
Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.  
Under the Personal Management of C. E. OWEN, Proprietor.  
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: GRAND  
Hongkong. Telephone No. 819.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### THE MEDICAL HALL.

Telephone No. 1001.

THE Undersigned beg to notify the PUBLIC that they have taken over the Business known as The Medical Hall, Ice House Street, Opposite King Edward Hotel, from the 1st September.

A. KUBY AND W. KORNATZ.

Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1913.

1110

### Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

For Case 4-Dozen.....\$5.00. BABY, For Case 4-Dozen.....\$5.00.  
AGENTS: TOKYO HOTEL, 13A, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1913. 730

## SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

### THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO. AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1250.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1913. 773

## OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

### CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.  
Hongkong, April 7, 1913. 458

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THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY  
A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

### PEAK HOTEL.

ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.  
Roof Garden.  
Terms: From \$5 per day. Manager.  
P. O. FEUSTLER, Manager.

### PEAK PRIVATE HOTEL.

Best position in Colony.  
1,000 feet above sea level.  
Cable Tram 9 minutes.  
Mrs. Ogilvie, Proprietress.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1912. 1038

### GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLEANLINESS.  
CULINARY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.  
F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## Portland Cement

In Chunks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

### Shewan Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

The prevalence of Malaria is now well known to be due to Mosquitoes and other similar Insects.

## MOSCATINE

Prevents the bites of Mosquitoes, Sandflies etc. if sprinkled on the exposed parts of the skin.

50 ct. \$100 & \$250 per bottle.

Prepared only by

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

## A CHOICE SELECTION

MR. KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

## Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

### WING FAT CHEONG.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS.

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

241, Des Vaux Road Central.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

EVENING DRESS GOODS.

Court Shoes, Dress Hats, Shirts etc.

ALSO

ALL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

OUTFITTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, QUALITY AND WORK.

MANSHIP BY THE MOST EXPERIENCED CUTTERS GUARANTEED.

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CHILDREN'S PHOTOS

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Macgregor's  
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PARLIAMENT

BLEND

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TO THE

HOUSE OF LORDS

AND

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

(Established 1864)









# Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government,  
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers  
AND  
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General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:  
A.B.O. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.  
Telegraphic Address:  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

## WEDNESDAY,

the 17th September 1913, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD  
AND SUNDRY CANTONESE  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
etc., etc., etc.

Comprising as follows—  
TEAKWOOD—Dining and Drawing Room Suites, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Brass-mounted, Bedsteads and Cots, Bed Room Suite, Bureau, Wardrobes, Washstands, etc., Dining Room Furniture, Sideboard, Dining Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and 4 Chairs, etc., etc., 2 Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Sundry Good Glass Ware, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, E.F. Ware, etc.

BLACKWOOD—Couches, Arm-chairs, Flower Stands, Cabinets, Jardiniere, Hall and Tea Tables, Tenepps, Brackets and Photo Frames, etc.

1 Marine Chronometer by Johansson, London, in perfect condition, Electric Ceiling Fan, Reading Lamp, 1 Sewing Machine, Ice Chests, etc., Mosquito curtains (new) and a large number of Pairs Lace Curtains and 1 Piano.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1913. 1099

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

## FRIDAY,

the 19th Sept. 1913, at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF  
USED POSTAGE STAMPS,  
Comprising—  
Hongkong, Great Britain and Colonies, Old China, France and Colonies, Dutch Indies, Formosa, Macao, Philippines, Hawaii,

etc., etc., etc.  
N.B.—Special attention is called to the Hongkong collection which is worth inspection.

(The stamps have been inspected by a member of the Philatelic Society and have been found genuine).  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1913. 1111

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MEISSRS. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell

by

## PUBLIC AUCTION

(subject to a reserved price)

## on

## THURSDAY,

the 2nd day of October 1913, at 3 p.m.

The following very valuable Leasehold Properties

(a) Nos. 4 and 6, Lok Hing Lane, situate at Victoria, Hongkong on Section M of Island Lot 60.

(b) Six three-storyed Chinese shops and dwellings, situate at Fuk Tsun Heung on Kowloon Island Lot 1114.

(c) Nos. 15, 17 and 17A Main Street, Fuk Tsun Heung (Kowloon Island Lot 776 and 777).

The premises are held for the residue of the several terms of years created by the respective Crown Leases thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the

## AUCTIONEERS.

or from

MEISSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
2, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1913. 1100

## TO LET

NO. 140 "MAGAZINE GAP" Peak, from the 1st October.  
HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, KIMBERLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.  
Apply to

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.  
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1913. 1007

## TO LET.

(From 1st July 1913).

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak.

Apply LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 9, 1913. 720

## TO LET.

RANFURLY, No. 11, CONDUIT ROAD.

GODOWNS.

94, WANCHAI ROAD.

102, PRAXA EAST.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 10, 1913. 882

## TO LET.

MODERN THREE-ROOMED FLATS

with every convenience, HONGKONG BUILDINGS, Cornwell Avenue, Kowloon.

No. 2 MINDEN VILLAS, MONT ROAD, KOWLOON, FIVE ROOMS, TENNIS COURT.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in CLARENCE TERRACE, GRANVILLE AVENUE and SALISBURY AVENUE, KOWLOON. Cheap rentals.

SHOPS with Godown attached, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Apply to

HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 23, 1913.

## TO LET.

MEIRION, No. 10, Peak, furnished or unfurnished. 6 Rooms. Cheap rental.

To let or for sale, 'GLENSHIELL', Barker Road, No. 124, Peak, 6 rooms.

'ROGATE', Austin Road, Kowloon; from 1st October.

No. 116 Peak, 'LEWEMOR' Furnished or unfurnished 5 rooms.

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

(From 1st November 1913).

No. 1 GOUGH HILL, No. 103 Peak.

Bungalow containing Drawing, Dining and Smoking rooms and five Bedrooms. With ground for Tennis Court.

Apply to

LINSTED & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1911. 61

## FOR SALE.

'HARTING and ROGATE', on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1184.

LADDERBROOK, No. 9, Conduit Road.

Five View of Harbour. 3 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accommodation for 30 Servants.

Apply to

LINSTED & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, Aug. 2, 1911. 61

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communication that has already appeared in any other paper will be inserted.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE SECRETARY.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible to the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 30 cts. per copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on page 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address "MAIL" Hongkong.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LONDON.

## THE

## CHINA MAIL

## Typhoon Guide.

## Prices.

30 cents.

For a good Solid meal a la Cart or a full Dinner with Wine & Liquor at the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE

1400 King's Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

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## SCOTTISH LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, August 10.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Scottish Temperance Bill were accepted by the commons without a division and even without anything approaching opposition. No doubt seasonal influences worked towards this happy issue out of so long tribulation. The House was weary of the Bill. It had absorbed an amount of time out of all proportion to its importance, and how the Government could persuade itself that this measure was one which might be called upon to share in the dubious privileges of the Parliament Act was a mystery. The Parliament Act was never designed to expedite the passage of measures of secondary importance in the precise form in which they were introduced. Its application to a Temperance Bill was beyond all reason. However, all this is of the past, and the Bill is now practically law "by consent."

The Bill is the result of a series of compromises. Compulsory insurance against loss of licence (a Unionist proposal) has been dropped, and also disinterested management as an option (a "Rowntree" suggestion). On the other hand, the local option clauses are not to come into operation until June 1920, and the licensed traders will thus be given some additional time to prepare for the possible consequences of reduction or abolition of the Trade Houses. The other Government concession of importance is the raising of the minimum majority required to pass a no licence resolution from 50 to 55 per cent of the electors voting. The Bill contains a few provisions, passed with general approval, ancillary to its main purpose, which will probably be of some value. It makes the use of the bogus club organiser more difficult; a later hour of opening of licensed premises, 10 a.m. instead of 8 a.m., is looked upon as a genuine temperance concession; and making the licence holder liable for the drunken person an offence will be a measure of relief to the proprietor who conducts his business properly. But, apart from these minor provisions, the Scottish Temperance Bill is in the clouds, at least its main provision, local option, does not come into operation till then. A dither is a general feeling that it will never come down, for the single and sufficient reason that there is no widespread demand for local option in any part of Scotland.

BURNS MEMORIAL AT 1. NINETEEN.

A tablet has been erected in the High Street, Innerleithen, to commemorate the visit of Robert Burns to the town. It is a slab of unpolished silver grey Oreston granite at the top of which is inserted the Burns crest with "Wood notes wild above, and the motto, "Better a wee bush than a big tree." Below. A panel bears the inscription,—"Robert Burns visited Innerleithen, 14th May 1787. Erected by the Innerleithen and Tranquair Burns Club and friends. Affiliation's sons are brothers in distant lands, brother to relieve how exquisite the bliss."

ROBE-GALUTTA RATE WAR.

I understand, says the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," that although representations have been made by our Foreign Office to the Japanese Government, the Department of Communications in Tokio refuses to press on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the purpose of ending the disastrous rate war with the British India Company on the Kobe Calcutta route. "About two years ago the Japanese line, by reducing freight and passenger charges to a low level, endeavored to divert trade from the regular British steamers, and this is an aid to do through the grant of liberal State subsidies in support of other services. The complaint made by the British India Company is that it is not allowed to take passengers or cargo on board at one Japanese port and land them at another, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha can engage without restriction in the coastal trade of India and Burma."

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

In the course of an article on American trade published in a Scottish newspaper, the writer has referred to China. He says that the Southern American mills, with the raw cotton at their doors, and with cheap coal available, even where they have not the advantage of electricity from power, expect to be able to take possession of much of the Chinese market. The communication by way of the Panama Canal, and with a new era of civilisation opening in the Chinese Republic, the Southern cotton manufacturers are not troubling themselves about protective duties. It is the New England cotton trade the situation is somewhat different. Many of the mills there are engaged on fine goods and on fancy materials that already come to some extent into competition with the English and French manufactures, and these manufacturers are still showing some uneasiness about the effect of the lower rates of the Underwood Fall River, Lowell and New Bedford, and although a good deal is being heard of short time and slackness of trade, it is doubtful whether in the cotton trade there is really any great anxiety to the coming changes in the cotton schedule.

PEACE SYMPOSIUM.

The shareholders of this company having expressed a wish that information should be afforded concerning its operations with out waiting for the annual meeting a lengthy circular has been forwarded explanatory of the present position and the progress of the company. The recent decrease in the output as recorded in the monthly published announcements has been caused by an outbreak of water, a type of accident to which all the mines are subject. No. 4 Pit, which at the time was producing 875 tons per day, was flooded in September last, but according to the latest report the water was expected, unless anything unforeseen should occur to prevent it, to allow resumption of work on the 1st of the present month. The output from No. 2 Pit was expected to amount to 1200 tons per day by November of this year. It has reached 1400 tons per day in April when a sudden

## INBURST OF WATER TOOK PLACE OF SUCH MAGNITUDE AS TO INHIBIT THE ENTIRE STOPPAGE OF OUTPUT.

Water-tight dams have been erected in the main road to prevent the water reaching the main shaft and permanent abandonment of these workings. Steps have been taken to see that the output of No. 6 Pit to 800 tons per day, which can be worked by small pits, by coal can be worked up to 100 tons per day in due course. Other steps have been taken with a view to increasing the output of coal, and as far as practicable without sacrificing the interests of the shareholders it has been the directors' policy not to involve the company in any increase of either capital or working expenditure in order to meet the consequences of the accident mentioned. The new development work is now being taken to extend the company's activities under the rights conferred by the Hon. (Concession of June, 1898, which will provide an opening for profit which will prove beneficial to both parties. In this development the company is to take the promotion by the company in its industrial life. By the of the company in the establishment of this institution the company may be said to have at last carried out its original purpose.

PRIMITIVE.

Let saunter-fishers at their ease  
(In jigs and parlours swap their legs  
"Whar fishin' ends in fuddlin'?"  
But time was by their biggest whid  
When you and me are in the tid  
To mind our days of guddlin'!

A bonnie summer afternoon.

A burr that sang frae him too him.

Ower him to drook a floo in;

Our trousers buckled up to waste,

Or rous' our necks as gravats made,

"Whar naeboddy was seein'."

That was our a' no worm to dig.

Noe hunk to dress, nor red to rig;

A naipyon for our basket;

A dand or twa of cheese and bread—

A burn frae fear of keepers freed—

"And naeboddy mair vo askit!"

Oh, when we spied a tail at last,

And watched him sidle whaur he passed,

And slinked our hand abint him;

And in a bow a saugh-tree bole,

Or in a stappit rotten's hole,

"Wi' thoom and finger plan't him."

You was the thing! I'm free to swear

I haena dunt for thirty year;

But time's a foelless measure;

I feel the guller-water thrill

Creep up abune my elbow still

And ower my bart wi' pleasure!

"—W. W. in "Herald."

MISCELLANEA.

By a Papal Brief just received from Rome by the Bishop of Dunkeld, the Very Rev. Provost Dundee, has been raised to the dignity of Prelate of the Holy See.

The Venerable Provost thus becomes a member of the Papal Household, and is advanced to the highest rank among the Domestic Prelates of His Holiness.

Monsignor Holder will be the only Prelate of the Holy See in Scotland, and only two Scottish Prelates have in the past been raised to that rank.

Baroness and Co., Dalnair, have received an order from the Admiralty for the hull and machinery of a battleship; and J. Brown and Co., Clydebank, an order for the hull and machinery of three torpedo boat destroyers.

Perfect weather marked the opening of the grouse and partridge season, but for several years, covers being scarce and birds small. Especially is this the case in the South of Scotland, where disease has been widespread.

Mrs. Lang, the widow of Mr. Andrew Lang, the well-known author and his son, has presented to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery a three-quarter length of King Charles I., attributed to Sir Bower, representing the King, sad and worn, and grey, wearing his hat, as is said to have done during his trial in 1649.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Macdonald, of Aberdeen House, Richmond, Surrey, and Dr. James Macdonald, of the late 1st Life Guards, V.C., of Heron House, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. Henry Macdonald was born in 1848, and is a son of the late Mr. Andrew Macdonald of the Macdonalds of Drimmin.

He has already been married, and has one son and three daughters. Formerly an instructor of the Moorish Army, and a member of the Sultan's Body Guard, he was captured by the British in 1907 while on a mission from the Sultan, and remained a prisoner for several months.

MARRIAGE.

At 50, Brougham Street, Greenock, William M.P. Robb, C.M. Clouston, Shanghai, to Jessie Maude Macneil, Auchtermuchty, Fife.

At Farnham Parish Church, Harold Road, London, the Rev. Canon F. J. Foley, Canon of Malacca, to Sarah, third daughter of William Watson Smith, of Backworth Hall.

OUTRAGE.

At a turning lane in London Mary, daughter of the late John Cameron, B.R.G.S., of the "Strait Times," Singapore, and widow of James Macdonald, M.I.C.E., municipal engineer, Singapore.

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. O. Cooper, of Craigholm, V.D., son of a Chinese dock proprietor, an enthusiastic Volunteer, subsequently a Territorial, and last year commanding the 1st Highland Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, 48.

At a turning lane in London Mary, daughter of the late John Cameron, B.R.G.S., of the "Strait Times," Singapore, and widow of James Macdonald, M.I.C.E., municipal engineer, Singapore.

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Lieutenant Colonel J. C. O. Cooper,







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## CHINA TO-DAY.

By W. W. Drummond.

It seems desirable to give a brief sketch of some of the factors that make up the conditions now existing in China. There are five classes of men that are the active causes of anarchy and riot. 1. Robbers. 2. Pirates. 3. Smugglers. 4. Disbanded soldiers. 5. Deserters.

There have always been robbers in all parts of China, but their numbers have greatly increased since the revolution started, and are rampant everywhere now. Pirates have also always existed on the coasts, and internal waters of China, and these too have largely increased in numbers and daring during the last eighteen months. The same observations apply to smugglers. Disbanded soldiers are, comparatively speaking, a new element of disorder, and are now perhaps the most dangerous of all. Deserters, principally from districts devastated by famine, are always to be found wandering about in China, and from sheer hunger are driven to join themselves to the other elements of disorder.

These five classes of active anarchy are now to be found in all parts of the country in great numbers, and keep up a state of fear and unrest everywhere.

## THE AGITATORS.

The next factors to be noticed are the agitators. They are principally to be found in three classes, namely, (1) The students who have obtained in Japan, or some other foreign country, a smattering of foreign knowledge without acquiring the foreign characteristics that are necessary for the sound use of the foreign knowledge. These men are nearly all very young, and consider themselves superior to the rest of their countrymen; they think that it is their right to have high posts with large powers, and large pay, and as many of them do not get these good things they are ready to become malcontents. The next class is, (2) Editors, and others connected with Chinese newspapers. The remarks made us to class (1) apply to this class also. The next class is, (3) Ex-officials, who are out of office, and whose sole desire is to get back into office, and who have few if any scruples as to the means they adopt to achieve their purpose.

Of these three classes the students, and editors, are new to China, and they form a fairly large and rapidly increasing class, and their influence and powers for mischief-making are out of all proportion to their numbers. The ex-officials are a very old class in China, and, as so many old officials have been ousted and replaced by young returned students, their numbers have largely increased during the last two years.

The foregoing gives a very brief mention of the actual authors of the anarchy that is now pervading the country. Taking them altogether they constitute only a small fraction of the entire population, of which the vast majority are peaceable, law-abiding and industrious.

The dividing point just now is not between the North and the South, but between Peking and the Provinces. What I have written so far applies more especially to the Provinces, and some analysis of the position at Peking is necessary in order to give anything approaching a comprehensive view of the present conditions of the country as a whole.

## THE OLD EVILS STILL.

At Peking the present state of affairs is extraordinarily anomalous. First a Provisional President who functions as a Dictator, Next a Cabinet, of fourth rate men, who are a feeble echo of the Provisional President; and lastly a Parliament that does not function at all. Since the establishment of the Republic not one single step forward on the road leading to honest administration of the country has yet been made. All the old evils that existed under the Manchu monarchy exist still, some in an exaggerated form, and the people of China, and the outside world look vainly, so far, for reform.

The officials at Peking are more anti-foreign than ever, and reject all advice from foreigners capable of, and willing and anxious to help them. To take one instance as an illustration. It is a matter of common knowledge that it is extremely important for China to have the administration of the Salt Gabelle thoroughly and quickly reorganized, yet the officials are resisting in every way the efforts of a skilled foreign expert to reform it. Even if the Central Government were sincerely anxious to reform the Gabelle it would be a matter of immense difficulty, but with the Central Government hostile any reform is quite impossible and the position is absolutely absurd. Even if sufficient pressure is brought to bear on the Government by the foreign Powers and a pretence of acquiescence is made, then the moment any attempt at reform is made in the salt districts, active resistance will begin on the spot with the connivance and approval of the Government, and all attempts at improvement will be defeated. It may be said that such a course is wholly improbable as the Government must wish to get a large revenue from the Gabelle, and must wish to make it a more valuable security on which to obtain loans. On the face of it that is a very plausible view but there are circumstances which show it to be fallacious.

## RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The real great object is to get the foreign Powers to agree to an increase of the Customs duties by an additional 7 1/2 per cent. This would immediately yield an enormous increase of the revenue from the Customs, and the increase would itself furnish security for further loans to a prodigious amount. This would also, from the Chinese standpoint, have the inestimable advantage of making foreigners, that is foreign trade, provide all the extra money obtained, and the still further advantage of leaving all Chinese methods of administration free from foreign interference. The Government knows perfectly well that the foreign Powers must be made to despair of saving China from bankruptcy in any other way, as the foreign Powers and mercantile communities will be intensely adverse to this enormous addition to the burdens on foreign trade. The plans are therefore being carefully and secretly made and it is high time that all foreigners in China, and in foreign countries trading with China, awake to the impending danger of a new and crushing impost upon foreign trade, and examined the whole question with a view to concerted action before it is too late. A great deal may be done towards compelling China to take such steps in the direction of great reforms as would render an increase of Customs duties unnecessary. But to add this "it would, in the end, be far better to let China become bankrupt, and establish a Debt Commission, which means the beginning of a great and truly healthy reform, rather than throw into her lap a vast amount of additional revenue, and the new loans would be rowing more money to an almost unlimited amount, as both the additional revenue, and the new loans would be squandered to a very large extent no matter how many auditors, etc., were appointed, and leave China in a comparatively short time in a worse condition than ever.

This rapidly approaching emergency requires most urgent and careful attention from all foreigners having business interests in or connected with China. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Something should be said as to the real position of affairs in Peking at present. The common idea, both at Peking, and in the Provinces is that Yuan Shih-kai is now coming out to show his whole strength, and that he has absolute power, and is now prepared to use it. I have good reason to believe that this is not really a correct view, and that, though his disposition remains very autocratic, he is weakening in his grasp of affairs, and is not completely master of the situation in Peking. There is an evil spirit now in high places, and a rapid and colossal fortune, as great as that made by the notorious Chief Eunuch of the late dynasty, is being accumulated, and Yuan allows it to be so. Corruption is rampant as in the very worst of Manchu times, and nothing is safe from rapacity. To mention one instance alone. The railways that produce a very large revenue are being ruthlessly bled, the employees have difficulty in getting their salaries and wages, and the plant is being allowed to deteriorate from the want of upkeep to such an extent that there will soon be a collapse and a large amount of money will have to be found and spent in putting the plant and rolling stock into proper order again. Peking needs purging much more than the provinces. The time has fully arrived for the great Powers to put aside day-to-day opportunism, and to grapple with the tremendous problem of China in a true spirit of science. The thorns and thistles of corruption and misgovernment that are choking the life of the country must be eradicated, and as it is but too painfully clear that there are no Chinese living who can destroy these noxious weeds, reform cannot come from within. The great Powers have, on all, very urgent problems to deal with much nearer home, yet two causes compel them to regard the reform of China as within the range of their direct responsibilities. The oneness of the world is becoming more marked every day. And it would seem that Nature has decreed that Western civilization must be taken into the dark places of the earth, and the reform of China will soon be added to the White Man's burden.

METHODS OF BARBARISM. China is still governed by barbarous methods. Proof of this are seen daily, but one may be mentioned as an illustration. The large sums of money actually offered by the Government for the capture of certain individuals named, "dead or alive," is a most shocking encouragement to deliberate murder for the sake of a money reward, and an act of savagery. The preference just put forward by that the rewards were only offered by the President of the arrest and conviction of the rebels named as unworthy victims of a moment's consideration. "Conviction of a moment's consideration," implies a full and fair trial of a prisoner, but such a trial is unheard of, and is utterly impossible in China. Men are being captured, and shot or beheaded immediately, without any pretences of a trial. The rewards offered were simply an incentive to murder and to get an enemy out of the way and nothing else.

## THE MOVE ON THE CUSTOMS.

The Central Government has two special objects in view at present. The first is to alarm the foreign Powers as much as possible as to the terrible consequences that will happen if China is allowed to become openly bankrupt, and a Debt Commission is appointed; and the second is to show that China has at present no more security to offer for further loans.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Bazaar, and Light Entertainment. ALEXANDRA CAFE. Open till Midnight.

The country is reeking with anarchy and bloodshed, and China is drifting along like a helpless derelict at sea, and needs to be taken in charge and towed into a safe port where she can be refitted for a new lease of life.

## MORE THAN BEFORE.

Words cannot express the sorrow that one feels to see a country that contains so vast a population of excellent, law-abiding, easily governed people, being brought to ruin and loss of independence by the gross turpitude and incompetence of the comparatively few people who constitute the upper classes. The officials of the Manchu times were so bad that it was universally believed both by Chinese and foreigners that any change must be for the better, and the revolution was hailed with joy when it began, yet deep disappointment soon set in, after a republic was declared and its work seen, and for a long time past the general verdict of the public about the state of affairs amongst officials has been "a hundred times worse than the Manchus." The Chinese mercantile community retained up to a comparatively recent period a good reputation for trustworthiness, and fair dealing, but this has gone, and Chinese date the change from the Boxer episode of 1900. There have been since that time many great Chinese bankruptcies, which have ruined a very large number of Chinese, but it is found that where the victims are living on the fat of the land, and enjoying life with complete immunity. This has given a heavy shock to Chinese ideas, and the feeling is generally expressed that such things were unknown and were impossible before that time. The unscrupulousness and trickery in Chinese circles is still continuing and is one of the saddest features of China of today.

## A SILENT PEOPLE.

But although so many of the officials, and business classes have so heavily deteriorated, yet the immense population of the poorer classes, and of the country people of China, are still sound, and above the average of the same classes in many countries of the world. They would most gladly welcome a just, firm government, and while they would give a warm support, they have not the power of initiative for the establishment of such a government.

China is falling into the position of Turkey, Persia, and Mexico, but with such a fine race of people as a whole, the pity of it is inexpressible.

The one thing that is needed to produce real reformation in China is that public opinion should be raised throughout the upper classes to a higher plane, and should be so strong as to compel every one to conform in his actions to the standard demanded. The only way that public opinion can be so raised is by means of compulsory education of every kind, in every department, for a period of about thirty years, and the only question that remains is, by whom is that education to be supplied and enforced?

The answer to that question contains the key to the solution of the great Chinese problem.

Yuan Shih-kai now comprises the whole Chinese government. His Presidential Orders are of the same style, and almost equal in beauty of thought and expression to the old Manchu Decrees, but the Presidential actions fall as far behind the Orders as the Manchus actions fell behind the Decrees, and there are glimmers that the country recognizes this and resents it, and it is this feeling that lies at the very root of the present discontent throughout the country, and the consequent resistance to Peking. This is a healthy discontent, the first sign of the formation of the elements of public opinion, and the only hopeful sign in the position to-day.

## A SINGLE ALTERNATIVE.

China has still just one alternative left to the loss of her independence, but that is a subject that I will deal with in a separate article. It is an alternative that will not be adopted, for those in charge of the ship of State in China to-day would rather let the ship be wrecked on the rocks, under their own control, than be saved from shipwreck by foreign help and guidance.

The great foreign Powers, or rather some of them, so dread the thought of being drawn into active participation in the government of China that they will allow themselves to be drawn into any kind of scheme that is cunningly put before them as a possible way to enable China to save herself, and so permit the Powers to escape from the dreaded responsibility. But escape is impossible; mere temporary expedients that do not go to the root of the evils will only slightly postpone the crisis and make it much worse when it comes. Statecraft of the highest order is not only urgently needed, but is imperatively required by the Waiting World. N.C.D.N.

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Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my professional career I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various engagements, and since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during the very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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## BIRTHS.

WOLFE.—On the 14th inst., at Belvedere, 120 Peak, to Mr and Mrs E. D. O. Wolfe, a daughter.

WATSON.—On September 8, at Shanghai, to Mr and Mrs A. S. Watson, a son.

CHURCH.—On September 10, at 89, Babbington Road, Shanghai, the wife of E. C. Church, of a son and a daughter.

DEATH.—On September 10, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, the wife of E. C. Church, aged 26 years.

## MEMO FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—Fills' Circus, at Causeway Bay.

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Forewell Performance, Fills' Circus.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, September 19.—

11 a.m.—24th half yearly drawing of Hongkong Club Debentures.

5.15 p.m.—Auction of Postage Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.—

Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1913.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

As would be observed from our telegraphic news, Reuter wired the other day that the last barrier between the Pacific Ocean and the Panama Canal had been removed and that immediately the dredgers would begin operations at the Atlantic end. As is well-known the Panama has been one of the greatest engineering achievements and triumphs of modern times, and it is, therefore, a matter for universal satisfaction that the gigantic task is drawing to so successful a conclusion. The construction of an inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus which joins the two Americas has occupied the attention of the governments of Great Britain and the United States of America on several occasions since the middle of the 19th century; and at last two treaties—the Bulwer-Clayton (1850) and the Hay-Pauncefote (1901) treaties—were propounded, with special reference to the control of such an isthmian canal when constructed. This question was, however, settled in December, 1903, by a treaty between the government of the United States and the Republic of Panama. By this treaty the Republic of Panama granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a zone of the width of ten miles for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and direction of the canal; and in return for this concession the United States agreed to pay to the Republic of Panama the sum of \$2,000,000 in gold, and an annual payment of \$50,000 during the life of the convention, beginning five years after the date of its signature. But while the canal was to be constructed by and under the control of America, the treaty explicitly guaranteed that it should be neutral and open to the commerce of the

world. As originally designed in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer who built the Suez Canal, it was intended that the Panama waterway should run on the same level from ocean to ocean. But De Lesseps failed to take into account the tropical floods of the Chagres River. When De Lesseps' company collapsed (Dec. 14, 1889) owing to the most amazing extravagance, bribery, corruption, and black-mingling, bringing financial ruin upon hundreds of thousands of French peasants, and the work was taken up by a new company (October 1894), a waterway with a series of locks with a summit level from 80 ft. to 100 ft. above the sea, was substituted. But the sea-level construction was again declared for in the recommendations of the United States Engineering Committee in 1905, the depth of the canal to be 35 ft., with a width at the bottom of 150 ft., the total cost being estimated at \$47,000,000, exclusive of interest charges. De Lesseps estimated that the canal would be constructed for about \$24,000,000. Up to 1902, however, an expenditure of about \$20,000,000 had been incurred; of this, it is calculated, not more than one-fifth, or some £12,000,000, was really effective expenditure from an engineering point of view. The French Panama Canal Company held a concession from the government of the Colombian Republic—a concession since recognized by the Republic of Panama—for the construction of the canal, which did not expire till 1910. The government of the United States of America agreed to pay for this concession, for the company's plans, and for the work already done, the sum of \$8,000,000. It is estimated that the total cost will be \$75,000,000. The total excavation will then have been nearly 175,000,000 cubic yards. Some 30,000 workmen are engaged on the canal, which is about 50 miles long. Starting from Cristobal (adjoining Colon), the Atlantic port of the canal in Limon Bay, a vessel follows a dredged channel 500 ft. wide for 7 miles to Gatun Lake (artificially created by damming the Chagres and other streams), which is entered by means of a series of three locks which raise the canal 85 ft. After a course of 24 miles through the lake, the canal leaves it at Barro Colorado to enter the Culebra Cut (300 ft. wide at the bottom), which extends for 9 miles to Pedro Miguel. Here the vessel enters a lock, and is lowered 30 ft., reaching sea-level again through two locks in series at Miraflores. Thence a channel over 8 miles long leads to the Pacific at Port Ancon, near Balboa (or La Boca), the port of Panama. In 1911, after prolonged discussion, the United States Government decided to fortify the canal at a total cost of \$2,500,000. In October 1911 President Taft made the announcement that although the opening of the canal had been promised for July 1, 1915, it was now likely that the first ship would go through two years earlier.

The opening of the Panama Canal will materially change the routes between many countries. It will shorten the sea distances between European ports and the Pacific coast of North and South America by about 6,000 miles. The canal will bring all American ports of the Pacific 2,900 miles nearer to New York than to Liverpool. Even distances to certain Oriental ports from New York will be less by Suez Canal. Incidentally the opening of the Panama Canal will materially affect the southern seaports of the United States, and ports of call such as Kingston in Jamaica.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Torpedo boats 035 and 038 have gone up the West River.

The English Mail of the 10th August was delivered in London on the 13th Sept.

The silk shipment ex O. S. K. steamer "Chicago Maru," which left here on August 7th, p.m., was delivered in New York on Sept. 10th a.m.

The death is reported of Police Sgt. Martin Blake, stationed at Louisa, near Shanghai, as the result of a gun wound on the 8th inst. From the evidence at the inquest, the wound was apparently self-inflicted.

Last week's return of cases of communicable disease shows that eight fatal cases of bubonic plague are reported, the victims being Chinese. Of four cases of cholera one ended fatally, and enteric fever was also responsible for one death, there being five so notified. One of the enteric patients was a Portuguese.

Dr. Cesar J. de Andrade, of Macao, arrived by the "Shimo Maru" from Portugal via Siberia, and left on Saturday morning for Macao to resume his former post at the Medical Board. He married at Lisbon, while at home and his wife has accompanied him to Macao.

A Chinese with long, flowy hair, which had probably once been a queue, was charged by Inspector McElrath before Mr. Hazeland this morning with the theft of a jacket from the Jockey Club. The Magistrate remarked that the man did not seem quite right in the head, and remanded the case for one week.

The funeral of William R. Daniel, gunner, R.N., of H.M.S. "Cadmus," took place with naval honours at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, the band of the D.C.L.I. playing the "Dead March." The deceased, Warrant Officer, had been ill since the beginning of the month and had undergone an operation for abscess on the liver.

The Tramway Company announce that the full band of the 26th Punjab will play on the beach at North Point on Friday night. These band performances have become very popular during the bathing season, and as this will be the last this summer, a large attendance will probably be present. Special train cars will frequently be run from the Post Office.

A well-dressed Chinese giving the name of Johnson and describing himself as a broker was arrested for being drunk and incapable. He was found at four o'clock in the morning lying on the footpath at Shek Tin Shan. He balled himself out for \$10, and failed to appear when his bail was called on at the Magistrate's this morning. His bail was consequently forfeited.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE NEW PEAK SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—When I read in your columns some time ago that a Government School was to be started on the Peak, I paid little attention to the cupping critics who complained that it would be a school for the rich and those in high places. But I begin to think most furiously this morning when I read in the leading article in your morning contemporary an error which, being official, and even repeated by the "China Mail," is a serious one. The fact is, that the new school is to be a day school, and not a boarding school.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's this morning a Chinese from America was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and ammunition.

Serge Pinch said that when asked if he had any arms on board the Korea, the defendant said he had not. A search was made, however, and the revolver was found in his clothes. The ammunition was in a leather bag, on the voyage the Chief Officer was charged out of the storage with a revolver because he tried to stop Chinese from gambling.

The maximum penalty, \$200 or three months, was imposed.

Another Chinese who had been deported from America was fined \$100 for one month for being in possession of a revolver and ammunition.

Inspector Munro charged a Chinese with being in possession of a Winchester rifle on the Korea. The police officer stated that notices relating to arms were posted all over the ship. Mr. Orme fined the man \$150.

Two men and two women were fined \$10 each by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's this morning for dumping rubbish in the street at West Point. A man who carried pig-wash during prohibited hours was fined \$5.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.  
CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn case of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE COCAINE CASE.

## To-day's Evidence.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon, before Mr. Orme, the case was continued in which Mr. G. L. Duncan, of Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co., is charged with being in possession of large quantities of cocaine and morphine. The drugs were found concealed in sardine tins on Messrs. McEwen, Frickel's premises.











MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1913.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

SHIPPING  
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY  
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON. 1914.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS  
FOR  
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Table with columns: Connecting Steamer, Steamer, Leave Hong Kong, Leave Shanghai, Leave London, Due at Marseilles, Due at London.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Table with columns: Steamer, Leave Hong Kong, Leave Shanghai, Leave London, Due at Marseilles, Due at London.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS  
WILL LEAVE FOR  
LONDON.

Table with columns: Steamer, Leave Hong Kong, Leave Shanghai, Leave London, Due at Marseilles, Due at London.

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.  
FARE TO LONDON  
1st SALOON £25  
2nd SALOON £15  
FARE TO MARSEILLES  
1st SALOON £25  
2nd SALOON £15

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.  
THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to  
E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

Table with columns: Steamer, Type, To, Sail.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teletype.

For further Particulars apply to  
Norddeutscher Lloyd,  
MELOHRS & CO.,  
General Agents, Hongkong & China.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft "HANSA".

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINES,  
VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO,  
TO MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, & TO NEW YORK  
AND FROM MANILA, HONGKONG & JAPAN TO VANCOUVER (B.C.)  
AND PORTLAND (Or.)

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European, North Continental and British  
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,  
Sardinian, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and North and South American Ports.

NEST SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Table with columns: Outward, Homeward, Steamer, Date.

For further Particulars, apply to  
HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

SHIPPING  
AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government  
MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

These Steamers, of large tonnage, will leave as above about 1st October.  
S.S. AUSTRIA, 14000 tons, will leave as above about 1st October.  
S.S. AUSTRIA, 14000 tons, will leave as above about 1st October.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

These Steamers, of large tonnage, will leave as above about 1st October.  
S.S. AUSTRIA, 14000 tons, will leave as above about 1st October.

RAILWAY FARES Trieste-London.

Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lausanne, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £24, II £24.

Via Venice, Milan, St. Gothard, Lucerne, Bern, Basel, Colmar, Strasbourg, Metz, Luxembourg, Cologne, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Class I £24, II £24.

Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £24, II £24.

Via Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Class I £24, II £24.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. KOERBER, 6900 tons, will leave as above 1st Oct. at 5 p.m.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, 1st Cl. £2, 2nd £2, 3rd £2.

TO KOBE, VIA SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. PERSIA, 13,500 tons, will leave as above about September 27.

S.S. PERSIA, 13,500 tons, will leave as above about September 27.

Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube, also North and South America.

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

Connecting at TACOMA & SEATTLE with  
THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route  
from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the  
U.S.A. and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers Captain Leave

'PANAMA MARU' J. Kanno Wednesday, 17th Sept. at 1 p.m.

'SEATTLE MARU' T. Salto Thursday, 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.

'MEXICO MARU' N. Kobayashi Wednesday, 10th Oct. at 1 p.m.

'CHICAGO MARU' S. Namoto Thursday, 30th Oct. at 1 p.m.

\* Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
SEMIKAWA, YOKOHAMA.

\* Calling at KEELUNG, MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SEMIKAWA & YOKOHAMA.

\* Calling at KEELUNG, MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SEMIKAWA & YOKOHAMA.

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\* Calling at KEELUNG, MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SEMIKAWA & YOKOHAMA.

SHIPPING  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

CARGO carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the Indian  
African Line.

From HONGKONG. Connecting with  
27th September.

For Rates and further information, apply to  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGERS AGENTS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE  
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the  
Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

Proposed SAILINGS.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGERS AGENTS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,  
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,  
VIA SHANGHAI.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, 21st Sept. at 1 p.m.

YOKOHAMA, 23rd Sept. at 1 p.m.

MARSEILLES, via PORT, MAGELLAN, 23rd Sept. at 1 p.m.

TRANS-SHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for COLOMBO, BOMBAY and  
AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LANTERN, CONSTITUTION and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON, via PARIS, from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours  
railway from MARSEILLES to LONDON. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in  
Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to  
de BUSSIERRE, Act. Agts.,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT  
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEROUS

COVERS, WHITE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

5, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision Moderate Price.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Table with columns: Destination, Vessels, Agents, Date of Loading.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

'DEN LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH,  
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed,

that all goods are being landed at their risk

into the Godowns and/or extra

Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,

Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

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# YOST = = = TYPEWRITERS

## NEW MODEL No. 20

### VISIBLE WRITING.

Standard Keyboard with Fractions up to 16ths suitable for

MERCHANTS,  
ENGINEERS,  
BROKERS,  
BANKERS,  
etc., etc.

### BRIEF MODEL

FOR  
LAWYERS,  
ACCOUNTANTS,  
etc., etc.

### FRENCH MODEL

For Foreign Correspondence.

Special Monthly Instalments if desired.

MacKenzie, Frickel & Co.,

Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the above for South China.

4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, Shumee, Canton.

## HOWARD WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH OF FINEST QUALITY & HIGH PRECISION.

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD WATCH IS FIXED AT THE FACTORY.

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

THE SOLE AGENTS:

**Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHEATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

LAST BAND NIGHT OF THE SEASON

FRIDAY THE 19TH SEPTEMBER.

BATHING AT THE BEACH AT NORTH POINT.

By kind permission of Major Robinson and Officers, the Full Band of the 25th Punjab will play on the Beach from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m.

Special Cars will leave the Post Office every few Minutes. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1913.

### Mile. TERA MUSRI

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

AT THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1913.

The Turkish Egyptian Vaudeville Co.

This Co. of Artists will present a very enjoyable Programme with their talented

Actresses Miss TERA MUSRI and Miss IAH LOO who will introduce the latest English, French and Spanish Dances, also Turkish, Egyptian and Syrian Songs and Dances.

Enchanting Musical

Charming Costumes!!

ADMISSION: Dress Circle \$3.00, Stalls \$2.00, Pts \$1.00

Booking at ROBINSON'S. Commencing 8.15 p.m.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1913.

IBRAHIM RUFFIET—Sole Proprietor.

1115

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, offered in good locality. Light, Water, FURNISHED ROOMS. Electric Light, Tennis, Telephone. A flat of two rooms, with Separate Kitchen can be arranged for if desired.

Apply: "12" C/o "China Mail" Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1913.

1114

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS. SPECIALITIES CORNED OX TONGUES CORNED BEEF CORNED PORK

PRESSED BEEF. GERMAN SAUSAGES

These are a few of the delicacies offered for sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

56

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

KONIGSDORFER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FOR EUROPE.

(via usual Ports of Call.)

THE STEAMSHIP

Captain R. TAYLOR, will leave on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1913.

1117

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM PORTLAND, OR. & PUGET SOUND PORTS.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

Captain G. F. LARSEN, having arrived, Consignees are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for cargo to be landed at once.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 18th inst. at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense at delivery must then be taken from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 24th inst. at noon, will, in addition to landing charges, be subject to storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

All claims must be accompanied by short delivery notes or bills of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the H.A.L.

All claims must be filed on or before 24th inst. otherwise they will not be recognized.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1913.

1118

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The s.s. Ocean with the mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 25th ult., is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

Mails will close for

BANGKOK 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

SAIGON & JAVA 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

STRAITS 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

MAOAO 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

STRAITS & CEYLON 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA (via ANPING & TAIKANG) 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th Sept.

Per S.S. Maru, at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 17th Sept.

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